

## THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"What a mass of representatives there are here!" says the Knickerbocker Magazine. "What singular samples of our vast country! Here sits a Tennesseean, there a Missourian, educated among Buffaloes, and nurtured in the forest—as inmate with the passes of the Rocky mountains as the cit with Broadway—who lives with hunters and trappers, have vexed every hill, and who cares no more for a Pawnee than a prosed beau for a bright-plumed belle. Here is a man from the prairies, and there another from the swamps and morasses whose blood the mosquitoes have utterly stolen away. There is a sallow face from the rice grounds, and here the flushed cheek from the mountains, and by his side a man from the pine grounds—land of tar and turpentine. What a people we are! What a country is this of ours! How wide in extent—how rich in production—how various in beauty! I have asked, in my travels, for the west, in the streets of the queen of the west—a fair city, which but yesterday was a wilderness. They smiled at my inquiry, and said it was among the 'hoosiers' of Indiana or the 'suckers' of Illinois. Then I journeyed along. I crossed great rivers and broad prairies, and again I asked for the west. They said it was in Missouri. I arrived at the capital. They complained that they were 'too far down east.' 'But go,' they said, 'if you would see the west, days and days, and hundreds and hundreds of miles up the Missouri—farther than from us to New England, and beyond the Rocky mountains, and among the Snake Indians of the Oregon, and you may find it.' It was the work of a dozen years to find the west, and I turned about in despair. Indeed, I have found no bounds to my country. I have searched for them for months, in almost every clime—under the torrid sun of Louisiana, the land of the orange and the olive, and beneath the cold sky of Maine. I have seen the rice-planter gathering rich treasures from a bountiful soil, and the fisherman anchoring his little bark on the rocky Island, dropping his hook as carefully as if the ocean were full of pearls, and not of mackerel. I have seen the millman sawing wood in all varieties of forms, on the farthest soil of New England; and I have beheld the same wood floating down the Susquehanna, or the beautiful Alabama, in the strangest metamorphoses: it may be, in a clock, regularly ticking off the time, or in a paddle in a button, and, for aught I know, in a tasteless ham, or an unfragrant nutmeg! I have never been of the soil of my own country; and yet I have seen the sun go down, a ball of fire, without a moment's notice, twilight flinging over rich, alluvial lands, blooming with magnolias and orange trees—a robe of gold; and again I have stood upon the bare rocks of cold climes, and when the trees were pinched by the early frost, I have marked the same vanishing rays reflected from the leaves, as if a thousand birds of paradise were resting in the branches; and when the clouds, streaming with red, and purple, and blue, tinged and tipped with the pencil of beauty, were floating afar, like rainbows in motion, as if broken from their confinement—now mingling and interlacing their dyes, and glittering arches, and anon sprinkled over, and mellowing the whole heaven—then I have fancied that I was indeed in a fairy land, where the very forests danced in golden robes, responding to the setting sun, as the statue of fabled memnon gave forth its welcoming notes as the ray of the morning played upon its summit. I have been where the dog-star rages, scattering pestilence in its train—where the long moss hangs from the trees—where the pale faces and sad countenances give admonition that this is a region of death—I have stood by the wide prairie, and beheld the green billows rise and fall, and the undulations, chequered with sun light and shadow, chasing one after the other, afar over the wide expanse. And I have gone amid the storms of winter, over the high hill, upon the loud-cracking crust, amid the music of the merry sleigh bells. And here are the representatives from all these regions—And here in one grand council—all speaking one language—all impelled by one law! Oh, my country, my country! If our destiny be always linked as one—if the same flag, with its glorious stars and stripes, is always the flag of our union—never unfurled or defended but by freemen—then poetry and prophecy, stretching to their utmost, cannot pre-announce that destiny!"

**WESTERN MOUNDS.** The Fort Gibson, (Mississippi) Sentinel, contains an article with respect to these singular remains. A person by the name of Powell, phreologist, has opened some of the mounds, and upon examination of some of the skulls found in them, comes to the conclusion that the celebrated Natchez tribe of Indians and those who erected the mounds, were the same people.—The following he gives as his reasons: "On the Yazoo river, fourteen miles from Vicksburg, are eight mounds, six of them as arranged as to form a circle—the others are some distance removed, and contain crania of the same form. At this place, the French built a fort and church—and at this place, as at Natchez, the French were massacred; with the crania of this place I also found French beads. In a mound four miles above Vicksburg, I obtained the same form of skull, also in several mounds in Virginia. These people were from Peru. I have seen a female skull taken from the temple of the sun, near Lima, which must have been deposited there about three hundred years since. I have a cast of the same head. This skull resembles the female skulls which I have obtained from these mounds. For it must be remarked that the female heads of the Natchez and monumental Indians were not deformed by artificial compression. These female crania are unlike the female crania of the present tribes. The Peruvians built mounds, so did these people. The Peruvians worshipped the sun, so did these people, according to the French history. These people were agricultural. All their remains were found on the most fertile soil. They were not military. No warlike implements are found with them or about their habitations, and besides if there had been they would not all have been destroyed."

There are several mounds in and around Kalamazoo, some of them of large dimensions. One or two have been opened, and the quantity of human bones, supposed to be those of the Indians, found in them; also arrow heads, made of flint stone, and earthenware have been dug out of them.

**FRENCH POLITENESS.** In consequence of its having been made known to the French chamber of deputies that a rule existed in the house of representatives of the United States, giving the privilege of seats on the floor within the hall, during the sittings of congress, to members of foreign legislatures, they were resolved to manifest the same civility to members of the American congress. The difficulty was how the affair should be managed to place Mr. White, of Florida, on a footing no privileged seats within the hall of the palaces in which the deputies sit. It was proposed to give a place in the tribune, reserved for the minister and those invited by them, and, finally to manifest the *esprit du corps* of national legislators, they have furnished Mr. W. with a medal of a member of the chamber, which gives the entire to all the palaces, reviews, and other public establishments which a deputy has.

Russian literature, at the present day, produces many female authors, principally romance writers. Some of them are very popular. Amongst them are named the Countess R—, Mesdames Teploff, Lazoff, and Ischmoff, whose productions in prose and verse have excited a lively interest.

**DR. M. L. WEEMS,** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his office and residence, to the house over Mr. Shale's hardware store on Pennsylvania Avenue, east of 9th street. aug 19—31\*

**A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED,** who can come well recommended. Apply at the office of the Native American on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

**A COOK WANTED,** one who understands French and American cooking will be preferred. Apply at the office of the Native American.

**W. M. P. ELLIOT—Architect and Engineer,** No 10, City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,** neatly executed at this office.

**FALSE PRIDE.**—It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice; for such I hold it to be, at least one description of it. Where it is a weakness, it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by this false pride, of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it is a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community. Like intemperance it is assuming the shape of a national calamity, and merits the severe reflection of every reformer. Thousands who have gone forth as armed knights, upon a crusade against manifest evils, have in themselves, been slaves to this insidious enemy! Self-love may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with his nature. In our own country, its chief mischief consists in making labor a degradation, thus striking at the foundation of our prosperous condition as a people. There never was an age, perhaps, where so much scheming was resorted to, to avoid hard work; no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Diddlers above stairs and below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation, as the present. The rich man of today, is the Lazarus of tomorrow! Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. Cities are created by fraudulence! In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master spirit of enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison. Ingenuity itself is thunderstruck at the countless methods adopted to obtain soft hands. Why does this disposition so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health, for it frequently enervates and destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can by a hatchet and fella tree; consequently, the remark being true, it cannot be from necessity. False pride whispers "it is not genteel to work." How beautifully is this illustrated!

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? very seldom still. But does not the more unfortunate mechanic, make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? is the yard-stick more honorable than the jack plane? the goose quill more dignified than the type? Look back twenty or fifty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, at the present time rolling in wealth! or spending his annual income of some three thousand dollars per annum, in manufacturing ladies of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of the domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says, "It would be ungentle for ladies to work"—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers, in a horse stable—would feel insulted, if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread, or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate "about good society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and the thrifty but imprudent parent dies, and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs! The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, must of course squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general substantial prosperity of the community.—*Balt. Monit.*

**AMERICAN SERVANTS.**—I am quite convinced that American servants work harder and quicker than even the English, and that from their greater intelligence, they are on the whole more useful. An American gentleman has seldom more than one man servant who is at once porter, footman, butler, and, if necessary, coachman to the family. He cleans the boots, brushes the clothes, washes the windows, cleans the house, waits at table, goes to market, keeps the reckoning, and is, in one word, the factotum of the household. He is always at home, always busy, and hardly ever spending his leisure hours at a public house.—*Grand Americans.*

**ABSENCE OF MIND.**—Rouelle, the celebrated French chemist, was remarkable for an extraordinary absence of mind. One day, in the absence of his assistant, being left to perform his experiments before a large class alone, he said: "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon the brazier. Well, if I were to cease stirring for a single moment, an explosion would ensue, which would blow us all into the air." This was no sooner said than he forgot to stir, and his prediction was accomplished; the explosion took place with a horrible crash, all the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred auditors whirled away into the garden; fortunately, no serious injury was received, the greatest violence of the explosion being directed to the chimney. The forgetful stirrer himself escaped with the loss of his wig only.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—The first number of a Persian newspaper was issued at Teheran, March 29. Its title is Akbar Vakai, News and Events, and it has two pages closely written and lithographed, one devoted to oriental, and the other to foreign intelligence. Its conductor is a Meerza who was formerly an envoy to London. Thus is demonstrated the advantages of commerce and national communication.

**PLOUGHING BY STEAM.**—An English paper describes an experiment of ploughing by steam, which took place at Red Moss, near Horwich, in the early part of June; it is said to have been quite successful. We will first show the construction of the machine, and then the result of the experiment. It is described as an engine that is not locomotive but remains stationary while the plough is at work, and the plough is set in motion by means of two long flexible belts of iron, revolving round two wheels attached to the engine, and round another wheel in a frame firmly fixed on the moss; at such a distance from the engine as may be proposed to make the furrow. The end of these belts are fixed to the two ends of the plough, and pull it to and fro, for it does not turn in working, but cuts a furrow both when it recedes from, and returns to the engine.

This operation is described as most satisfactory, the plough turning a furrow 18 inches broad, 9 inches thick, and more than 300 yards long in less than four minutes, and that with a precision which no common plough could equal. The moss, when thus turned, is harrowed, manured with charred peats, reduced to powder, and being sown with grass seeds, or clover, produces excellent crops as was very satisfactorily proved by those luxuriantly growing on the spot. As peats also serve admirably for fuel for the engine, the moss itself supplies all the requisites for its own improvement. The ingenious projector, Mr. Parkes, was indefatigable in explaining the particulars of his plan to the gentlemen who had assembled to inspect it, and who expressed themselves highly gratified, as well as impressed with a favorable opinion of its great utility.

**CAOUTCHOUC ROSE.** An interesting experiment took place on board the powerful floating engine belonging to the London Assurance corporation, the other day, in presence of the directors to ascertain the strength of a newly invented hose made of caoutchouc, or Indian rubber. A length of leather hose and one of Indian rubber were attached to the engine, each furnished with a branch tightly corked. On working the engine for a short time the leather hose, unable any longer to resist the accumulated pressure burst in the solid part of the leather, while the Indian rubber hose remained firm and uninjured, and the engine itself became disabled by the breaking of one of its cranks, without producing any effect upon the elastic material of which the new hose is constructed.

**INVITATION CARDS.**—At a Police Court in London, on an inquiry into a charge of assault in a quarrel which arose at a dancing party, the following card of invitation was produced: "Your presence will be wanted at Widow Mahoney's next Sunday night, July 2d, to the dance. Admittance same as usual. Fiddler, Peter Carroll."

The bill for abolishing punishment for debt in Great Britain, passed through the committee of the House of commons.

## TREATY WITH THE KING OF SIAM.

[His Majesty the Sovereign and magnificent king of Siam, appointed the Chao Phaya Phraklang, one of the ministers of state, to negotiate this treaty in his behalf; and the United States, appointed Edmund Roberts to conduct the negotiation on their part. The treaty was concluded on the 30th of March 1833—corresponding the Siamese period, with the 4th month of the year 1194. The respective Ratifications were exchanged at the city of Sid-Yatha, on the 14th of April, 1836.]

**ART. 1.** There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States of America and the magnificent king of Siam.

**ART. 2.** The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of the kingdom of Siam, with their cargoes, of whatever kind the said cargoes may consist; and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the king, or to others who may wish to purchase the same, or to the harbor, or other articles that may be found there. No prices shall be fixed by the officers of the king on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States, or the merchandise they may wish to buy, but the trade shall be free on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange, on the terms and for the prices the owners may think fit. Whenever the said citizens of the United States shall be ready to depart, they shall be at liberty so to do, and the proper officers shall furnish them with passports: *Provided always,* There be no legal impediment to the contrary. Nothing contained in this article shall be understood as granting permission to import and sell munitions of war to any person excepting to the king, who, if he does not require, will not be bound to purchase them; neither is permission granted to import opium, which is contraband, or to export rice, which cannot be embarked as an article of commerce. These only are prohibited.

**ART. 3.** Vessels of the United States entering any port within his Majesty's dominion, and selling or purchasing cargoes of merchandise, shall pay, in lieu of import and export duties, tonnage, license to trade, or any other charge whatever, a measurement duty only, as follows: The measurement shall be made from side to side, in the middle of the vessel's length, and if a single deck vessel, on every single deck, if otherwise on the lower deck. On every vessel selling merchandise, the sum of one thousand seven hundred ticals, or bats, shall be paid for every Siamese fathom in breadth, so measured; the said fathom being computed to contain seventy-eight English or American inches, corresponding to twenty-six Siamese inches; but if the said vessel should come without merchandise, and purchase a cargo with specie only, she shall then pay the sum of fifteen hundred ticals *only*, for each and every fathom before described. Furthermore, neither the aforesaid measurement duty, nor any other charge whatever, shall be paid by any vessel of the United States that enters a Siamese port for the purpose of refitting, or for refreshments, or to inquire the state of the market.

**ART. 4.** If hereafter the duties payable by foreign vessels be diminished in favor of any other nation, the same diminution shall be made in favor of the vessels of the United States.

**ART. 5.** If any vessel of the United States shall suffer shipwreck on any part of the magnificent king's dominions, the persons occupying from the wreck shall be taken care of and hospitably entertained at the expense of the king, until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country, and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved, and stored to its owners; and the United States will repay all expenses incurred by his Majesty on account of such wreck.

**ART. 6.** If any citizen of the United States, coming to Siam for the purpose of trade, shall contract debts to any individual of Siam, or if any individual of Siam shall contract debts to any citizen of the United States, the debtor shall be obliged to bring forward and sell all his goods to pay his debts therewith. When the produce of such *bona fide* sale shall not suffice, he shall no longer be liable for the remainder, nor shall the creditor be able to retain him as a slave, imprison, flag, or otherwise punish him, to compel the payment of any balance remaining due, but shall leave him at perfect liberty.

**ART. 7.** Merchants of the United States coming to trade in the kingdom of Siam, and wishing to rent houses therein, shall rent the king's factories, and pay the customary rent of the country. If the said merchants bring their goods on shore, the king's officers shall take account thereof, but shall not levy any duty thereupon.

**ART. 8.** If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels, or other property, shall be taken by pirates and brought within the dominions of the magnificent king, the persons shall be set at liberty and the property restored to its owners.

**ART. 9.** Merchants of the United States trading in all the kingdom of Siam shall respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points.

**ART. 10.** If hereafter any foreign nation other than the Portuguese shall request and obtain his Majesty's consent to the appointment of consuls to reside in Siam, the United States shall be at liberty to appoint consuls to reside in Siam, equally with such other foreign nation.

**NOTE.**

[As the United States have negotiated the above treaty of commerce, with the kingdom of Siam, a short sketch of that interesting country of the East, may be in place in this number of our paper. Among other "productions," it may be recollected, that it is the land of the Nativity of those "distinguished characters" the Siamese Twins.]

Siam is bounded N. by Thibet and China, E. by a range of mountains, which separate it from Cochinchina and Cambodia, S. by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca, and W. by the Birman empire. It extends 700 or 800 miles in length from N. to S., and, like Egypt, is a wide vale, lying on both sides of the river Menam, enclosed by ridges of mountains. The Menam, like the Nile, overflows its banks, and renders the land in its vicinity very fertile. A large part of the country is mountainous, abounding in wild animals, and unproductive. The grounds on the Menam yield great crops of rice. Fruits are abundant, and of excellent quality; the durio, mangosteen, pine apple, tamarind, banana, areka, betel, sugar cane, coconuts, &c. The winters are dry and mild; the summers hot, moist, and unhealthy.

The European trade with Siam is not great. The articles of export are tin, tennagune, elephant's teeth (ivory), saffron wood, betel, birds' nests, diamonds, pepper, salt, rattans, wax, &c. Siam is not populous. It has been estimated to contain from 2, to 4,000,000 inhabitants, and about 130,000 sq. m. The inhabitants are of dark complexion, and resemble the Birman in their manners and customs. They have made more progress in the arts of sciences, than the inhabitants of most of the neighboring countries. Their religion is that of Budha, or Godama; their government despotic.

The capital of Siam, on the river Menam, about 60 miles above its mouth. Lon. 100 52. E. L. 14. 18. N. Pop. stated by Hassel at 119,000. It is surrounded by a brick wall, which is partially decayed. It is intersected by several large canals; along these the streets run, so that ships from the river may enter the town, and land their cargoes near the principal houses. Some of the streets are tolerably large, but most of them are narrow and very dirty. The houses on firm ground are generally built of bamboo, planks, and mats; those on the banks of the rivers stand on posts about six feet high, that the water may pass freely under them. The city contains 3 royal palaces, and some magnificent pagodas, in the principal of which is an idol, 45 feet high, composed wholly of gold.

**YANKEE ENTERPRISE IN CALCUTTA.**—The American Ice Company have commenced building a new and much larger establishment, in consequence of the great increase in their business. A good part, if not all of the ice taken from America to Calcutta, was from Massachusetts.

**Population of the British Empire.**—The territorial extent of the British colonies is estimated at 1,914,500 square miles, the population at 114,000,000; making, with that of England, Ireland, and Scotland, one hundred and 30 millions of souls under the British sceptre.

## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

*Preamble and Constitution of the Washington City American Society.*

Whereas, it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpolled, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Being, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence, and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free, to be as born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores, when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character as a separate people high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

**ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.**

**First.** We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

**Second.** We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

**Third.** That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

**Fourth.** That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

**Fifth.** That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected with any religious sect or denomination, leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith, adhering for ourselves to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

**Sixth.** That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

**Mr. B. K. Morsell** moved to amend the foregoing by adding other articles, which, in like manner, after some amendments, were adopted.

**1st.** That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

**2d.** That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and duties which shall be therein defined.

**3d.** That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

**4th.** That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this city.

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert those rights guaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually but surely over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the age. A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people, to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers: out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the whigs who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war; consequently, it is the object with both whigs and Tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other sure means is offered than to ship them to our shores: Hence the overwhelming arrival of

emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their innate love of the "democratic principle;" they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leaders in England had determined to uproot society; overthrow peace and government; track the land with their bloody footsteps, and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of its conductor to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of over-taxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs—regardless of our laws, and careless of those great untiring qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power—all causes have acknowledged its aid, and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are ripe for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders—her impoverished parishes—to her government—her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chief aim, and we appeal to the well judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our eyes will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land, streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer, than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature; and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius—they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the political dramas.

Domestic and current intelligence shall be regularly given, in a short and agreeable manner.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed, and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinion with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

**JOSEPH L. PEABODY.**—Drug and Paint store Centre Market space, Washington City. aug 10—31

**HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.**—**THE BOTTLER & DONN,** on Pennsylvania Avenue between 4th and 5th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing, the following list comprises a part of our stock, *Pier, Card, Dining, Breakfast, Washing and Kitchen Tables, Bedsteads, Beds and Mattresses, Sofas, Sideboards, Dressing and plain Dressing, Gilt Frame, Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, Box, and common and do. Mahogany Case and wood seat Chairs, and Rocker chairs, Dinners, Trestle and Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers and Cups and Saucers, Glass tumblers, Decanters, Wine-glasses and Pitchers, Hook and Champagne glasses, Plated castors, Candlesticks and Snuffer and trays, Astral, Hall, Mantle and Table Lamps, Ivory hand carved knives and forks full sets of 12 prs., Common and Buck handled Knives and Forks, Shovel and Tong, Fenders and Andirons, Britannia Tea Sets, Sippers and Coffee Pots, Block tin Coffee Pots and Biggins, Eggbeaters and Bread Graters, Heaters, Crumb, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea caddys, Coffee Mills, and Spice Boxes, a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware, Baskets Glass, Market, Work, Knife and Cake Baskets, Walrus and Tallow Candles, Brass, Laid and Glass Curtain Knobs, Glass and Mahogany Beauxarts Knobs, Bird Cages, Spades, Hees, Hakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Railing Combs a superior article, Corkscrews, Lignumvited and Brass Castors, Sacks, Serews, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britannia Spoons, Beauxarts Keys and Brass Sewing Rings, Boxes of Hooking, Hat and Mouse Traps, Hingebars, Painted and Cedar Buckets, Bread Troughs, Cake Boards and Cloth Pins, Barrell Covers, Churns and Tubbs, Feathers and Basket Carriages, Tea Bells and Spool Stands, Table Mats and Stable Lanthorns, besides a variety of useful articles not enumerated, all of which they will sell low. aug 10—31*

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber intending to remove his umbrella manufactory from his present location, respectfully requests of his customers who have left umbrellas, parasols or frames with him to cover and repair, and likewise those that have left frames, etc. without orders, respectively to call and take them away, otherwise he cannot be accountable for them after the lapse of thirty days. DANIEL PIERCE

**WM. W. BANNERMAN,** respectfully informs the public that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches, also Copperplate printing. aug 10—31

**SOFA AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.**—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and will manufacture to order.

**CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS**

Of all kinds at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Railroad depot.

Our stock on hand consists of Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads Columns and plain Sideboards Dressing, Columns and plain Bureaus Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables Mahogany, Maple and Poplar Bedsteads Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases Wardrobes, Washstands Mahogany, Reclining, and Parlor Chairs And every other article in the Cabinet line. Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished. G. W. DOWN & CO. Furniture. aug 10—31